

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1837.

No. 9 Vol. 52.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THO. S. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
**DANIEL BRADFORD.**  
[Publisher of the *Lures of the U. States.*]  
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TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
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Within the year 3.50  
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ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be  
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-  
fice.  
ADVERTISING.  
Square, or 4 lines weekly, \$1.50; three  
months \$14.50; six months \$27.50; one year \$50.  
Longer times in proportion.

[BY AUTHORITY]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT  
THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWEN-  
TY FOURTH CONGRESS.

[Public.—No. 5.]  
AN ACT to provide for the payment of monies  
and other property lost or destroyed in the mili-  
tary service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America,  
in Congress assembled, That any field, or staff,  
or other officer, mounted militiaman, volunteer,  
ranger, or cavalry, engaged in the military service  
of the United States since the 18th of June, eight-  
een hundred and twelve, or who shall hereafter  
be in said service, and has sustained or shall sus-  
tain damage, without any fault or negligence on  
his part, while in said service, by the loss of a  
horse in battle, or by the loss of a horse wounded  
in battle, and which has died or shall die of said  
wound, or by being so wounded shall be aban-  
doned by order of his officer and lost, or shall sustain  
damage by the loss of any horse by death, or aban-  
donment, in consequence of the United States fail-  
ing to supply sufficient forage, or because the rider  
was dismounted and separated from his horse,  
and ordered to dismount on foot at a station detached  
from his horse, or when the officer in the immedi-  
ate command ordered or shall order the horse  
turned out to graze in the woods, prairie, or com-  
mons, because the United States failed or shall fail  
to supply sufficient forage, and the loss was or  
shall be consequent thereon; or for the loss of ne-  
cessary equipment, in consequence of the loss of  
his horse as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid  
the value thereof. Provided, That if any one al-  
ready said, for the use and risk, or for forage after the  
death, loss or abandonment of his horse, and pay-  
ment shall be deducted from the value thereof,  
unless he has satisfied or shall satisfy the paymaster  
at the time he made or shall make the payment,  
or thereafter shows, by proof, that he was recom-  
pensed in which case the deduction shall only extend  
to the time he was on duty. And provided, also,  
If any payment shall have been, or shall hereafter  
be, made to any person above mentioned, on ac-  
count of clothing, to which he was not entitled,  
by law, such payment shall be deducted from the  
value of his horse or equipment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any  
person who, in the said military service as a vol-  
unteer, or mounted militiaman, furnished or  
shall furnish himself with arms and military ac-  
couterments, and sustained or shall sustain dam-  
ages by the capture or destruction of the same,  
without any fault or negligence on his part, or who  
lost or shall lose the same by reason of his being  
wounded in the service, shall be allowed and paid  
the value thereof.  
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any  
person who sustained, or shall sustain damage by  
the loss, capture, or destruction by an enemy, of  
any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, horse, sleigh  
or harness, while such property was in the military  
service of the United States, either by requisition  
or contract, except in cases where the risk to which  
the property would be exposed was agreed to be  
incurred by the owner, it shall be deemed that such  
loss, capture or destruction, was without any fault  
or negligence on the part of the owner and such  
person who, without any such fault or negligence,  
sustained or shall sustain damage by the death  
or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule,  
ox, or while in the service aforesaid, in conse-  
quence of the failure on the part of the United  
States to furnish the same with sufficient forage,  
shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.  
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the  
claims provided for under this act shall be adjust-  
ed by the Third Auditor, under such rules as  
shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, un-  
der the direction or with the assent of the Presi-  
dent of the United States; as well in regard to  
the receipt of applications of claimants, as the  
species and degree of evidence, the manner in  
which such evidence shall be taken and authenti-  
cated, which rules shall be such as, in the opinion  
of the President, shall be best calculated to  
obtain the object of this act, providing due re-  
gard, as well to the claims of individual justice as  
to the interests of the United States, when rules  
and regulations shall be published for the works  
in such newspapers in which the laws of the United  
States are published, as the Secretary of War  
shall direct.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in all  
applications of said Auditor upon the claims  
above mentioned, whenever such person be the in-  
terest of, or adverse to, the claim, shall be intro-  
duced in a book provided by him for that purpose  
and under his direction, and when such judgment shall  
be in favor of such claim, the claimant, or his legal  
representative, shall be entitled to the amount  
thereon upon the production of a copy thereof,  
certified by said Auditor, at the Treasury of the  
United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all  
instances where any minor has been, or shall be,  
engaged in the military service of the United  
States, and was or shall be provided with a horse  
or equipments, or with military accouterments,  
by his parent or guardian, and has died, or shall  
die, without paying for said property, and the  
same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed,  
or abandoned in the manner before mentioned,  
said parent or guardian shall be entitled to a warrant  
for said property, on making satisfactory proof as in  
thereof, on making satisfactory proof as in  
other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled  
thereby by having furnished the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all  
instances where any person other than a minor,  
has been or shall be engaged in the military ser-  
vice aforesaid, and has been or shall be provided  
with a horse or equipments, or with military ac-  
couterments by any person, the owner thereof,  
who has risked or shall take the risk of such horse  
equipments, or military accouterments on himself  
and the same has been or shall be lost, captured,  
destroyed or abandoned in the manner before men-  
tioned, such owner shall be allowed pay therefor,  
on making satisfactory proof as in other cases,  
and the further proof that he is entitled thereto,  
by having furnished the same, and having taken  
the risk on himself.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the act  
passed on the nineteenth of February, eighteen  
hundred and thirty three, entitled "An act for  
the payment of horses and arms lost in the mili-  
tary service of the United States against the In-  
dians on the frontier of Illinois and the Michigan  
Territory," and an act passed on the thirtieth of  
June, eighteen hundred and thirty four, en-  
titled "An act to provide for the payment of claims  
for property lost, captured or destroyed by the  
enemy, while in the military service of the United  
States, during the late war with the Indians on  
the frontier of Illinois and Michigan Territory,"  
be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this  
act shall be and remain in force until the close  
of the next session of Congress.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
M. VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the United States, and Presi-  
dent of the Senate.  
Approved, 26th Jan. 1837.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

Public.—No. 6.  
AN ACT to admit the State of Michigan into  
the Union, upon an equal footing with the ori-  
ginal States.

Whereas in pursuance of the act of Congress  
of June the fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty  
six, entitled "An act to establish the northern  
boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for  
the admission of the State of Michigan into the  
Union upon the conditions therein expressed," a  
convention of delegates, elected by the people  
of the said State of Michigan, for the sole pur-  
pose of giving their assent to the boundaries of the  
said State of Michigan as described, declared,  
and established, in and by the said act, did, on  
the fifteenth of December, eighteen hundred and  
thirty six, assent to the provisions of said act,  
therefore:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America,  
in Congress assembled, That the State of  
Michigan shall be and is hereby declared to be  
one of the United States of America, and ad-  
mitted into the Union on an equal footing with  
the original States, in all respects whatever.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
Secretary of the Treasury, in carrying into effect  
the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the act of  
the twenty-third of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-  
six, entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of  
the public money," shall consider the State of  
Michigan as being one of the United States.  
Approved, 26th Jan. 1837.

TEACHER WANTED.  
A GOOD Teacher is wanted, in a School on  
Town Fork, 5 miles from Lexington. None  
need apply except he is fully competent, and  
comes well recommended.  
Apply to W. HENDERSON and NATHAN FAIRB-  
BANK.  
Lex Jan 31, 1837—5-4t

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing  
his friends, customers, and the public gener-  
ally, that he has now on hand an assortment of  
CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of  
every description. These were purchased in the  
Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has  
just returned, and selected with the greatest care.  
His assortment consists, in part, of

Champaigne,  
Port,  
Madeira, and  
Teneriffe  
WINES.  
And the very best quality of  
COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE  
BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent  
PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of supe-  
rior CHEESE, all of which, with other articles  
in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms,  
at his stand on Mill street, next above Croft-  
field & Tilford's.

JOHN MCKENZIE.  
Lexington, June 17—32-4t

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND  
MARINE

Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in  
March last.

CAPITAL,

\$300,000 Dollars!



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings,  
Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss  
or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam  
Boats, and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against  
the Dangers of inland or river Navigation; and  
PROPERTY of every description, against the  
perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE  
LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The  
owners of Negro Men, Slaves, employed in Fac-  
tories, or on Farms, will find it to their advan-  
tage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the  
stockholders:  
THOMAS SMITH, President.  
JOHN W. HUNT,  
JOHN NORTON,  
WM. S. WALLER,  
JACOB ASHTON,  
M. C. JOHNSON,  
JOEL HIGGINS,  
Directors.  
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.  
THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.  
Lex Sept 23, 1836—58-4t

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

New Goods

FEBRUARY 17 1837.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.  
ARE now receiving their first supply of  
SPRING GOODS, comprising a general  
Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY MERCHANDISE.  
Their stock is now large, and they will contin-  
ue to receive additional supplies weekly through-  
out the season.

The attention of Merchants purchasing to sell  
again, is respectfully invited, as they promise to  
such great inducements.  
Lex., Feb 18, 1837—2-6w4t

NEW FIRM

In the Boot & Shoe Business.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartner-  
ship under the name and style of  
**Vanpelt & Franklin.**  
Will carry on the above business in all its branches  
at the old stand of S. B. VANPELT, on upper St.  
next door to the Intelligence Office.

They manufacture every description of fine Lad-  
ies' and Gentlemen's

Shoes, Boots, Booties Gaiter Boots,  
Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

And Lasting Work of every kind, together with

COARSE SHOES AND BOOTS.

They also keep constantly on hand a large sup-  
ply of Eastern made SHOES, BOOTS, &c. &c.

of the very best quality, which they warrant to  
their customers. Their assortment at present is  
as large as any in the city, comprising every variety  
of style and price—so that those who favor  
them with a call may be assured of being suit-  
ed. They respectfully solicit a share of the public  
patronage and the custom of their friends.

S. B. VANPELT,  
H. B. FRANKLIN.

Lex., Feb 11, 1837—7-4t

S. B. VANPELT respectfully requests his  
former customers who are in arrears, to call and  
settle on their accounts, as it is necessary for the  
old books to be closed. He hopes that none will  
slight this invitation.  
Feb. 11, 1837.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN LEXINGTON.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit  
Court, rendered on the petition of the heirs  
of Edward West dcd, I will expose to public  
sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 4th day  
of March next, the property in the petition men-  
tioned, being that formerly owned and in part oc-  
cupied by Edward West, dcd, a said property  
lies on Mill street, between Water and high streets,  
and has four good substantial buildings upon it,  
two of them on Water street immediately oppo-  
site the head of the Rail Road, and well calcu-  
lated for business houses; one on High street a  
large and commodious family residence.

The property will be sold in parcels conveni-  
ently arranged.

TERMS.—One fourth of the purchase money  
in hand, the balance in three equal annual pay-  
ments, with interest from the date, to be secured  
by the bonds of the purchaser, and the retention  
of the title until all the purchase money is paid.  
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.  
H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.  
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1837—7-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD on Monday the 27th Feb-  
ruary, at the late residence of Anthony  
Stout, dcd, on Cane Run, near the road on  
Georgetown in Lexington, the personal estate of  
said decedent, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep  
and Hogs; House and Kitchen Furniture; Farm-  
ing Utensils &c. A YOUNG STEADY HORSE,  
By Whip, from a Hamilton Mare, a fine animal,  
aged 6 years. Two fine horses and gear.  
Also a large lot of Bacon and about two tons of  
old tumploke.

Six months credit for all sums over \$5; under  
that amount cash in hand. Good and approved  
security will be required. Sale to commence at  
11 o'clock, A. M.

EVERETT O. STOUT, } Admrs.  
JOHN RUNYAN, }

February 13, 1837—7-4t

JAMES MARSH

MANUFACTURER OF

MAHOGANY, Walnut,  
Cane Hack, Spring Seat,  
Cane Seat, Fancy Windsor,  
Spring Seat, and Boston Rock-  
ing, and all other kinds of  
CHAIRS, Spring Seat and  
Plain Sofas; SETTEES

&c. &c. and every description of CABINET  
FURNITURE, such as Bureaus, Side-Boards,  
Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Limestone St., 2d door above the Jail.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

This work is made of the very best materials,  
and made by workmen inferior to none in the  
Western Country.  
mly 21, 1836—7-4t

ANATOMY, SURGERY

AND PHYSIOLOGY.

DR. Samuel B. Richardson respectfully au-  
thorizes to the members of the medical col-  
lege of Transylvania (before their dispersion), and to  
Students of Medicine in the Mississippi Valley,  
his intentions to deliver a second course of dem-  
onstrations upon Surgical Anatomy, Surgery and  
Physiology in this city, during the winter of 1837.  
His course will comprise a period of 4 months,  
commencing the 1st of November, and terminat-  
ing the 1st of March ensuing. Ample apart-  
ments, and means of illustration will be provided.  
For the character of the proposed Course, re-  
ference is very respectfully made to the gentlemen  
members of my present Anatomical and Surgical  
class.

SAMUEL B. RICHARDSON.  
Lex. Feb. 14, 1837—7-3c.

FAYETTE COUNTY, SS.

TAKEN up by Ransdale Petty, 6 miles from  
Lexington, between the Bonhousburg and  
Tates Creek roads, a BAY MARE, 14 1/2 hands  
high, a small star in her forehead; 4 years old  
last spring appraised to \$45 (names of apprais-  
ers not ascertained.)

Given under my hand, this 12th Dec. 1836.

DARNEY C. OVERTON, J. P.

J. C. RODES, Clerk.  
A Corv. By WALTER RHODES, D. C.  
Feb. 23, 1837—8-3t.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1837.

We have received the acknowledge-  
ment of some of the whig presses for  
giving circulation through the Gazette, to  
articles from their papers. We can assure  
them we have not done so with the wish  
to subvert their cause, but with the be-  
lief that such publication would operate  
differently. However, if they are ob-  
liged, we propose to lay them under  
further obligations, by the insertion  
from the Lexington Intelligencer of Fri-  
day last, of the following letter. Little  
doubt can rest on the mind of any, as to  
the writer or communicator of the let-  
ter.—We should say one was within,  
and the other without the door of the  
celebrated Hartford Convention. The  
whigs particularly "those in the North-  
ern States," must have ostrich stomachs  
to digest such a letter.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

A friend of ours has put into our  
hands, the following extract of a letter  
just received from an old member of  
Congress, in New England, to a political  
acquaintance of his here.

"That the Government must continue  
in the hands of Demagogues, and those  
too of a lower order than at present,  
(Johnson always excepted) is to me as  
clear as air, that man is an imperfect  
being. The Democracy of the present  
day is vastly lower and more dirty and  
contemptible, than that of the Jefferson  
School. The old-fashioned Democrats,  
you know, were content with inveighing  
against the high salaries; and by that  
course, pursued with great industry and  
greater zeal, they finally revolutionized  
New England. The modern Democ-  
rats descend still lower. They are  
constantly exciting the natural prej-  
udices of the people against all property,  
and holding up the owners of it, as in-  
equalizers and aristocrats. And what  
is worst of all, is, that the people are be-  
coming more fit tools for these Democ-  
ragues to work with. All their false-  
hood and filth is greedily swallowed,—  
from the *Blair* of the *Clube*, to the *gelp-*  
ing of the country papers, which *bark*  
to the same tune. But even this is not  
the darkest side of the picture. The  
people; I can speak only of those in the  
Northern States; are becoming more  
and more ready to support a republican  
Government. I am very sure, and in-  
telligent men of my own age agree with  
me; that the *mass* of the people (after  
all the *huc* and *cry* in favor of popular  
education and all the new fangled meth-  
ods of teaching, and all other short cuts  
to the temple of science,) are not so  
well informed as they were fifty years a-  
go. They may seem to know more  
things; but their knowledge is more su-  
perficial. Then the *Spectator* and oth-  
er books equally useful, were very  
generally read by the common people.  
Now, their reading is confined to the  
trashy productions of the day the deter-  
iorating matter of a country newspaper  
and hickerings and hutterings of relig-  
ious fanatics. The consequence is, that  
both morals and religion are in a far  
less sound and healthy state, than they  
formerly were."

"I rejoice to see, that your Legisla-  
ture has done honor to itself, in doing  
honor to Mr. CLAY, in re-electing him  
to the Senate of the United States.  
If any thing can save us, it is having  
such men as CLAY and WEBSTER at head  
quarters, to watch, if they cannot arrest,  
the course of the *Destructives* now in  
power."

"I was much amused in reading the  
other day in one of our public prints,  
(taken I believe from a Kentucky paper)  
a late electioneering Speech of R. M.  
Johnson, 'To me, who have seen, and  
heard, and known the "Crittter," the  
Speech itself furnished conclusive evi-  
dence, that it was correctly taken, to  
the very letter; but those who have never  
seen the Vice President of the United  
States," are induced to believe in a car-  
icature. So we go—Johnson must be  
the Vice President! and what is worse,  
he must reside in the Senate of the  
U. States!" Think of that, master  
Brooke." And yet, after all, this is not  
so bad, as it might be. The Senate is  
fast coming down to its level; and who  
knows, but that, in this way, he may yet  
become the most fit person to reside in  
that once august and honorable Body?

But must he not become a dead weight to  
the Party? Did they not pitch too low  
for the interest of the Party? They have  
out New Yorked New York itself.  
There, they are careful, not to ex-  
clude from office, but from the world, all  
men of honest independence. Of course,  
the worst men are excluded from of-  
fice; but I never knew them descend so  
low, under their party system. In this

case, it seems they were determined to  
elect a man Vice President, who could,  
under no circumstances, give them any  
tribunal the Cabinet; a man who had  
not force enough to throw his legs out of  
the traces, even if he would.

If this state of things shall continue,  
what must become of our Government?  
I mean ultimately—for it will doubt-  
less continue long enough for us, and  
possibly for our children; for though the  
end must come, it is not yet.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

It is nothing uncommon with the opo-  
sition editors, to call every man not of  
their party, elected to any prominent  
office, either under the General or State  
Governments, Despot, Tyrant, Usurper,  
Minion, Traitor, &c. &c. These terms  
are indiscriminately applied to every ad-  
vocate of popular rights. Andrew Jack-  
son for instance, is denounced by our  
fire-side, chimney-corner politicians and  
warriors, as a Usurper, a Despot and a  
Tyrant. Some of the vociferous gentry,  
pretend to be great Lexicographers too,  
and talk much about the definition and  
import of words. For myself, we do not  
profess to understand the subject; ne-  
vertheless, we will light them on their  
own hook, and as little as we know about  
the matter, we promise to prove those  
gentlemen of the quill, who bandy the  
epithets, Tyrant, Usurper, &c., so freely,  
either great knaves, or great fools. What  
then, is the meaning of "Usurper?" It is  
one who takes by force, that which is the  
right of another. Who are entitled to the  
offices of this Government? Those who  
are elected to them by the people. Good.  
Andrew Jackson was elected to the  
office of President of the United States  
by an overwhelming majority of the peo-  
ple. True! Andrew Jackson has a con-  
stitutional and lawful right to the office  
of President, because the people them-  
selves gave it to him, which they had a  
constitutional and lawful right to do.  
True! Andrew Jackson did not take the  
office of President by force, when the peo-  
ple had elected another man to it. True!  
Therefore, Andrew Jackson is not a  
Usurper. True! And whoever pro-  
nounces him such, is either a knave or a  
fool. True. But again and again he is  
denounced as a Despot and Tyrant.

Andrew Jackson has been remarkable  
for his strict observance of the Constitu-  
tion and Laws of the nation, which he  
has been particularly careful to keep sacred  
and inviolate. Whoever therefore calls  
Andrew Jackson, Despot and Tyrant, is  
either ignorant of the meaning of those  
terms, and deserves to be called a fool,  
or is too much a knave to tell the truth,  
and should be pronounced a base calumniator.  
True!

The word "Traitor" is also one of very  
common use among them; and is liberally  
bestowed by these conscientious, truth  
loving gentlemen of the opposition, upon  
every one who does not follow in their  
train, denounce what they condemn, and  
extol what they approve. We see and  
hear it now applied without reserve to  
each of the 21 Senators who voted to ex-  
punge from the Senate Journal a resolu-  
tion, the vindictive offspring of malice,  
and disappointed ambition, the object of  
which was to degrade Gen. Jackson,  
which was offered by Mr. Clay, and  
which passed the Senate in 1834. With  
what justice and truth it is so applied, we  
shall presently see. What then is the  
meaning of the word "Traitor?" We  
will get our dictionary and look—ah, here  
it is. "Traitor—one who betrays a trust  
reposed in him." Now, who elected the  
21 Senators, so denounced as "Traitors"  
by the opposition? The Legislatures of  
the States from which they were sent as  
Senators. Who elected the members  
of the State Legislatures, which elected  
these 21 Senators? The people them-  
selves. What charge did the people give  
to the members of their State Legisla-  
tures? This—"you shall send as our  
Senators in Congress from this State, per-  
sons who will pledge themselves to vote  
for the *Expunging Resolutions*." What  
charge did the State Legislatures give to  
the men whom they chose as Senators in  
Congress from those States? This—"we  
have been instructed by our constituents,  
to require you to vote for expunging the  
resolution of 1834, stigmatizing the Presi-  
dent of the United States, from the  
Journal of the Senate, as a foul blot and  
scandal upon the records of the proceed-  
ings of that body. Now, therefore, as it  
is the will and pleasure of the people that  
you so vote, see that you do it. The  
People have commanded—see, that you  
obey them." Now did these 21 Senators,  
vote as they had been instructed to do?  
They did. Did they by so doing, violate  
or betray the trust reposed in them?  
They did not. Then, they are not "Trai-  
tors;" and whoever denounces them as  
such, is either knave or fool. Now by  
the same rule, that we have proven that  
these 21 Senators are not "Traitors,"  
We can prove that B. W. Leigh of Vir-  
ginia and some others of the opposition,  
are "Traitors." They have refused obe-  
dience to the will of the people—have  
denied that they have a right to instruct  
their public servants—have set up their

own will, in opposition to the will of their  
constituents; and when they have required  
them to do one thing, they have refused,  
and have done another. Did they, by so  
doing, betray a trust reposed in them?  
They did. Then, they are according to  
the definition of the term, *Traitors*.

The Whigs are welcome to either horn  
of the dilemma; but one or the other, they  
must and shall have. How unfortunate  
for them, that they have so underrated the  
intelligence of the American people, and  
their attachment to principle.

A DEMOCRAT.

COL. JOHNSON'S ACCEPTANCE  
OF THE VICE PRESIDENCY  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the Joint Commit-  
tee appointed to wait on the Hon. Richard  
M. Johnson of Kentucky, and inform him  
that he has been elected by the Senate  
to the office of Vice President of the United  
States, reported that they had per-  
formed that duty, and had received the  
following letter, which they were request-  
ed to present to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: I have received with no  
ordinary emotions, the notice through  
your committee of my election to the  
office of Vice President of the United  
States by the Senate. I accept the sta-  
tion assigned me. This token of regard  
from the representative of the States, will  
ever be held in grateful recollection.—  
Permit me to tender you my sincere  
thanks.

Observing that your decision is in har-  
mony with a majority of the States, and  
a majority of all the electors in the primary  
colleges, my gratification is heightened,  
from the conviction that the Senate, in  
the exercise of their constitutional prerog-  
ative, concurred with, and confirmed the  
wishes both of the States and the people.

Called in virtue of this preferment, to  
preside in the deliberations of your en-  
lightened body, from and after the third  
of March next, permit me to make use of  
this opportunity to say, that I cannot feel  
insensible to difficulties which I must an-  
ticipate, and the frequent occasion I may  
have for your forbearance. Though for  
thirty years a member of one or the other  
of the two Houses of Congress, yet I have  
never been accustomed to preside,  
even temporarily, over either, or in  
any deliberative assembly. My at-  
tention has generally been engrossed by  
the more immediate acts of legislation,  
without special regard to the minuteness  
of rules and orders, so necessary to the  
progress of business, and so important to  
the observance of the presiding officer.

Contemplating the character of my dis-  
tinguished predecessors, and considering  
my deficiency in point of talent, and the  
want of experience for the appropriate  
duties of the station, it is impossible for  
me to overcome entirely the diffidence  
with which I meet this call of my fellow-  
citizens. But this reflection will always  
console me, that any errors on my part  
will affect me personally rather than the  
public; the intelligence of the Senate  
will guard the country from any injury  
that might result from the imperfections of  
its presiding officer, and its magnanimity  
will cover those imperfections with the  
veil of charity. In this conclusion, I  
find a warrant in contemplating among  
the members of your body so many friends  
with whom I have been associated in pub-  
lic life. It is only in the event of an  
equal division of the Senate that the pre-  
siding officer is called upon to give his  
vote. My hope is, that there may be al-  
ways sufficient unanimity to prevent such  
a contingency. If, however, it should  
happen, this duty will be familiar to me,  
and I shall perform it without embarrass-  
ment. In exercising this power I shall  
expect the same indulgence that I have  
over extended to others, where difference  
of opinion existed.

To the Senate the most important  
trusts are committed. Its duties are le-  
gislative, executive, and in certain  
contingencies, judicial. As citizens, every  
branch of our Government is dear to us;  
but, from my more immediate relation to  
this, by your choice, I shall regard it with  
special interest. It stands pre-eminent  
in talent and character. In presiding  
over its deliberations, it shall be my effort  
to act with perfect respect and impar-  
tiality towards every member, and en-  
deavor, by this course of conduct, to merit  
the approbation of all.

R. M. JOHNSON.

City of Washington, Feb. 10, 1837.



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

## THE JUDICIARY.

For want of time, we omitted in our last, to express our feelings of indignation, at the conduct of Gov. CLARKE, in his nominations of Judges, and more especially, in making a victim of Judge HICKEY. We were astonished at the act, and understanding, at the same time, that it had produced great excitement at Frankfort, and that bills were introduced simultaneously, and upon the reading of the nominations, in the Senate and House of Representatives, to repeal the act to raise the salaries, we paused to hear the action of the Senate upon the nominations, and of the Legislature upon those bills.

The repealing bill, we understand passed the House of Representatives, by a large majority, which amounted to a vote of censure and disapprobation upon the Governor, by a body, the majority of which were his own political friends.—The Senate was equally divided, and the bill laid on the table by the casting vote of Lieutenant Governor Wickliffe. It is believed, that if the Senate had been full, or if the Legislature had not been about to adjourn after a long-protracted session, the bill would have passed that body likewise.

The nomination of Judge Mayes, was confirmed in secret session, by a vote of 20 to 15, which, from the state of parties in the Senate, we take to have been a party vote.

All the Judges who had resigned, in consequence of the act to increase the salaries prospectively, were re-nominated, except Judges Hickey and Ballinger. Judge Ballinger was of the political party of the Governor, and John Speed Smith, who was nominated in his place, was a friend of the present administration of the General Government.—The device of setting off Smith's nomination against Hickey's rejection, was too shallow to deceive. It was immediately detected and denounced. This trick being likely to do more prejudice than benefit to the project of the Governor, and great excitement being raised by it, Smith's nomination was at once withdrawn, and Judge Hickey left as the sole sacrifice upon the altar of political intolerance and proscription, incited and encouraged, as we verily apprehend, by private griefs and personal malice.

It is well known, that Governor Clarke was not the choice of the Gazette, during the gubernatorial canvass; but we then determined, to give to the successful candidate, such support in his administration, as was compatible with the interests of the country. There was so little objectionable in his message to the Legislature, that we, in good faith, commended it to our readers, as such a document as should emanate from the chief magistrate of a free and independent state of the Union; and hitherto, we have, with pleasure lauded the course of his administration. But we have been too liberal, and too sanguine in our anticipations. If rumour speaks truth, (and Mr. Calhoun deems her ladyship sufficient authority for assailing the chief magistrate of the Union,) the Governor is forgetting his protestations of the course which he had marked out for his conduct—his nominations, to fill the judicial offices of the state, under the increased salary law, are not such as to secure a continuance of the confidence of the minority party of the state; and serve as a beacon, to show, that no one, differing politically with his excellency, need aspire to offices over which he holds any control.

The trick, of making nominations not intended to be confirmed, is too well understood to deceive any; yet the object of removing from the judicial bench, by indirectness, every political opponent of Gov. Clarke, who resigned under the invitation of the law, succeeded completely. The enquiry, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" appears to have had no influence in the selection of the Judges; but political partialities seem to have entirely governed.

The predominant party in the state have now supplied, by means of the Governor, and their majority in the Senate, from their ranks, or rather, from their leaders, the entire judiciary of the Commonwealth, except, perhaps, two circuit Judges, who have refused to submit themselves to the ostracism. Have the minority no rights? Have they not a right to a reasonable assurance of impartial justice? Is their confidence in the judiciary of the country, a matter of

no concern? Are they expected silently and tamely to submit to such unjust treatment?

Of the qualifications of the former Judges who were not re-appointed, or of those who now fill their places, our knowledge is limited, except as to Judge Hickey, and his successor, Judge Mayes. The latter, we have every reason to believe, has all the mental qualities, and legal acquirements, to rank him at least among the first in commission—but without disparagement to any, we think we can safely say, that throughout the state, the first place has been for years assigned to Judge Hickey. His political opponents admit his ability and learning as a jurist. His high standing as a Judge, and his integrity as a man, are too well established to be impugned successfully, whatever may be the motives of his assailants. He was born and raised in Lexington, and has been known to us from his childhood; and his conduct since he has entered upon the business of life as a professional man—as a public servant, and as a private citizen, has secured to him the confidence, respect and affection of his fellow citizens. In the course of an arduous administration of ten years on the bench, he has made some personal enemies, by the exercise of his judicial authority.

It is not our purpose, at this late day, to enter upon a re-examination of those particular cases. They were fully explained in the newspapers of the day, and are perfectly understood by the community. Notwithstanding the preponderance of the party opposed to the views of Judge Hickey, on national politics, in this city and county, the public sentiment has always been decidedly in his favor, in relation to those transactions.

It is now evident, that Gov. Clarke intends to act upon the principle which his party so loudly and reproachfully attributes to the administration of the General Government. He intends to reward his friends, and punish his enemies; and, doubtless, to apply the rule, for the benefit of his party generally. Give power to those aspiring men, of disappointed and undying ambition, who are grasping after, and straining every nerve to acquire it, and our word for it, the proscription of Sylla, compared to theirs, would be but a gentle breeze, in contrast to the most violent tornado, which ever raged on earth. The history of this generation, would present a memorable scene of the rise and fall of men. Much blood might not be shed. That is not the modern process of proscription.—Moreover, in that business, "there are blows to receive, as well as to give." But there are more ways of breaking down the people, and trampling upon their rights, besides cutting their throats.

The judicial concerns of Kentucky, at this time, present a strange anomaly.—Five of the Circuit Judges, have salaries of one thousand dollars each, and the balance, eight or ten receive fifteen hundred dollars each! They all have equal jurisdiction over the property, the lives, and the liberties of our citizens! This want of uniformity in the law, has no parallel. The effect of the act has been to remove several of the judges, and as we believe the best one, in a mode, not sanctioned by the constitution, but manifestly in violation of its spirit and meaning.

We believe, from the information of which we are possessed, that the law would not have passed through the Legislature, if several of the members had not been satisfied, and firmly induced to believe, that Judge Hickey would be re-nominated. What deception may have been practised on the friends of other Judges, we know not.

We are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but we anticipate, as a probable consequence, that those Judges who have not resigned, will not, and that, at the next session, the salaries will be reduced to the standard of theirs—and thus iniquity will stand rebuked.

That Judge Hickey was the decided choice of at least three fourths of his judicial district, we think was not unknown to his Excellency—and that the omission to nominate him proceeded from causes not acknowledged, we have strong reasons to believe.

We copy the following just tribute to Judge Hickey, from the Frankfort Argus:

FRANKFORT Feb. 28.  
Since the judicial nominations, the House of Representatives have repealed the law for the increase of salaries. This bill, however, was not acted upon by the Senate, as yesterday was the day agreed upon for adjournment, by both Houses. The cause for the repeal of the salary act, are said to be on account of the dissatisfaction at the ap-

pointments. The district over which Judge Hickey presided, are so attached to him, as a judge, that there is universal discontent, wherever it is known that he has been superseded. No man has ever acted, as a judge, in the State, whose qualifications were superior, to those possessed by Judge Hickey. His legal attainments are of such an elevated and refined classical character, that none doubted, for a moment, the justice of his decisions, from which it rarely occurred that there was an appeal; while his dignified deportment secured to him the respect of attorneys, and the entire confidence of clients. To have omitted his name, when others well known to the community were instantly replaced, is enough to give a lasting dissatisfaction to the act; and unutterable contempt for the nominator.—(Argus.)

We take pleasure in re-publishing the following communication, to the Republican Herald, Geo. It explains more fully and satisfactorily, the transaction in relation to the Indians in Alabama, placed by Gen. Jessup in charge of Lieut. Sloan, referred to in an article in a former number of our paper. Lieut. Sloan is a native of Lexington, and has here many relatives and friends, who feel a deep interest in all which concerns him.

MR. J. B. WEBB,  
Editor of the Republican Herald,  
Columbus, Geo.

SIR:—Being in Tuskegee last week, I took occasion to visit the camp of Echo Hajo, an Indian chief, of distinction, situated some ten or twelve miles to the eastward of that place. The Indians connected with this camp are under the entire control of Lieut. Sloan, of the Navy, whose services were volunteered to the Army, at the commencement of the recent Creek war. This gentleman has held that command since the department of Gen. Jessup to Florida, with a rank equivalent to that which he sustains in the Naval Service.

Echo Hajo's camp numbers about twelve hundred Indians, consisting of the wives and children of those warriors who accompanied Gen. Jessup to Florida, to assist in subduing the hostilities in that Territory, together with a considerable number of both sexes, of the same tribe, who, since the establishment of the camp here, have come in from their hiding places for protection, and attached themselves to it as friendly Indians, but who, previously, had not been accounted for.

Of the original number which composed the camp of Echo Hajo, I am informed by Lieut. Sloan, that about two hundred, influenced by bad motives, have deserted it and taken to the swamps in the neighboring country, of whom not exceeding fifty are warriors. To this small band it is presumed those Indians belong who are now committing depredations in the lower part of the Nation, but not to Florida, as has been currently reported within the last few days. There can be no reason, therefore, for apprehending very extensive and repeated hostile movements by these few Indians, so long as it can be satisfactorily known in what particular section of the country they are lurking; for with a small force, and that consisting in part of the friendly warriors now in camp, who profess a willingness to fight, no doubt but they can easily be resubdued, and will be—such a plan being already under consideration by Lieut. Sloan, and the other officers stationed in this vicinity.

Echo Hajo's camp is situated about two miles south of the great mail road through Macon county. The cabins, or log-houses, in which the Indians reside, are scattered over an extent of ground perhaps a mile square, and located without any regard to order. At a spot near the centre of the camp-ground, is the residence of the commanding officer—a hut, in point of appearance and construction, not unlike those of the Indians, but furnished, however, in a manner somewhat superior to theirs. Among other things pertaining to a warrior's residence, it contains all the arms and ammunition belonging to the camp, each article being properly arranged and labelled with its owner's name. A room in the rear of this dwelling is appropriated to the use of the interpreter, a negro, who, I must not omit to mention, has resided several years among the Seminoles, and consequently, from the knowledge he has acquired of Indian life and character, is a valuable acquisition to his present master. Immediately near the hut described, stands the store-house, in which the provisions are deposited. These two are the only houses in the camp worthy of remark.

It may not be interesting to your readers to be informed of the singular mode in which these Indians administer punishment for theft. An instance of this nature took place during my visit among them, which I will relate. One of the band had stolen a poney, and, as the case was attended by circumstances of rather a delicate nature, the officer in command, after some conversation with the principal chiefs, concluded to submit its management entirely to them, with instructions to administer justice to the rogue agreeably to their own law. It was done as follows:

The chiefs, accompanied by the delinquent, retired into the woods to a considerable distance from the camp, where, after forming a large circle, six of the stoutest and most athletic of the party were deputed to inflict the punishment. The poor fellow, being placed in the centre of the ring and commanded to stand quietly without being bound, they commenced the operation; each castigator being provided with a hickory of no small magnitude and weight. Fifty lashes

were applied to his naked shoulders in a most becoming and boatwain-like manner, and in such a way as to make, emphatically, as one of the bystanders observed, a lasting impression on his hide; after which he was permitted to retire to his cabin. The ceremony being over, the several chiefs took up a line of march, single file, from the scene of action to the Lieutenant's house, to report as to the disposition they had made of the rogue, and thus ended this singular, but salutary administration of "Indian law."

I omitted to state that, when the Indian was placed in the proper position to receive his deserts, the principal chief commenced a "big talk," (equivalent to a reading of the "articles of war" on board a frigate) in which he expressed much regret in being compelled to perform so unpleasant a part of his duty as their leader, and concluded by directing those who had been selected to execute his commands, to go ahead; I pay no regard to the culprit's entreaties to spare the birch.

Sensible of my obligations to Lieut. Sloan, it were ungrateful not to say that, during my short stay at the camp, his exertions to render my visit agreeable and pleasant, were unceasing; and it is but an act of justice to add, that his general deportment, in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him, was that of a gentleman perfectly competent, and in every respect peculiarly adapted to the important station he occupies. And it was also gratifying to remark the perfect decorum and subservience on the part of the Indians towards him. His manner of making enquiry into the many trivial complaints lodged with him, and dispensing justice on such occasions, added to his uniformly correct deportment, rendered his character truly amiable, and convinced me that every thing he attempted with the Indians, was productive of the happiest results; indeed I could not but contrast his discipline with that of some of our military commanders, of superior rank and pretensions, during the late Indian campaign.

I have noticed, recently, that complaint has been made to the Government, of the danger from these friendly Indians being suffered to remain among us, "armed, supplied with ammunition," and permitted to roam at large without any restraint whatever. Now this is not the case, as I have previously stated. It is true, that until recently they have been permitted to move about the neighborhood, more or less; but at the present moment the fear of an attack from hostiles abroad, compels them to remain quietly within the camp, they having no weapons of defence but those which nature gave them. But independently of this fact, the circumstance that one single individual has been placed there to keep in subjection a thousand or more Indians, shows that little or no danger is apprehended from them by the Government.

That these Indians, quartered under the charge of Lieut. Sloan, are "uncontrolled," does not appear from the existing state of affairs. It is a fact, however, that a considerable number of Indians did, some time since, desert the camp; and they may be said to have been "uncontrollable;" but it must be recollected that they are those who came in voluntarily, and gave themselves up long after the Creek war was supposed to have terminated; and that they are not connected, either by relationship or otherwise, with the families of those who accompanied General Jessup to Florida.—This plain and simple statement of facts, one would suppose ought to convince the reader that there is not so much real danger from these friendly Indians, as many people in the nation apprehend; but notwithstanding this, I admit that it would be a politic measure on the part of the Government to remove them immediately to Arkansas, if for no purpose but to relieve the country of the injury it sustains from a constant fear of danger; indeed it is to be hoped that some arrangement will be made by the Government to that effect, as early as circumstances shall render it practicable. Such a course will, evidently, be the only effectual one to accomplish this object.

The evils treated of in the preceding paragraph, whether real or imaginary, are certainly to be deplored; still I do not consider them justly attributable to the officer who took upon himself the responsibility of leaving the Indians here until the conclusion of the war in Florida; for no one will for a moment suppose that he could have foreseen the results that, even so far, have followed the measure, unless he conceived him to be endowed with the supernatural attribute of foreknowledge. In doing precisely as he did, Gen. Jessup, in my opinion, fully believed he was adopting a course which in the end would prove decidedly advantageous to the public.

In conclusion, the facts presented in this letter may be relied upon as authentic; and if they should serve to the smallest degree to allay the present public excitement, the writer will have accomplished the object he has in view of submitting them for publication.

Very respectfully, yours,  
X. Y. Z.

From the Frankfort Argus.  
PUBLIC SENTIMENT.  
The intelligence of the triumphant election of the heroic Kentuckian, to the office of Vice President of the United States, was received here in the Metropolis of the State, with the most lively emotions of joy.

Mr. J. Dudley was called to the chair, and Col. Buford, Payne and Maj. Luckett, appointed Vice Presidents, and Col. V. Monroe appointed Secretary. Dr. Hawkins having stated the object of the meeting, on motion of Col. Monroe, Messrs. Willis, Hawkins, Depew, Richmond and McKee were appointed a committee, to report resolutions.

The committee unanimously reported the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That the information, which we have received of the triumph of success of Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, by the voice of a large majority of the people, in the maintenance of whose rights and interests, his talents have always been exerted, both in and out of Congress, with great zeal and ability, is in the highest degree gratifying to this meeting.

2d. Resolved, That we receive with the greatest satisfaction, the intelligence of the election of our fellow citizen, Col. R. M. Johnson, to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by a vote of more than two thirds of the Senate, which station he justly merited by his long and faithful services in Congress, his heroism in the battle field, and above all, his devotion to the rights and interests of the people, against all unprincipled encroachments of the aristocratic few.

3d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, President Jackson has done more to wipe, from the American escutcheon, the blot attempted to be placed upon it, by the friends of monarchy (more popularly called aristocracy) than any other man, who has presided over the destinies of this nation, since the days of the immortal Washington.

4th. Resolved, further, That as a testimonial of the high estimation, in which we hold that distinguished individual, our fellow-citizen, Col. R. M. Johnson, the Vice President elect, and the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, the Hercules of democracy in the American Senate, the people of Franklin county, in public meeting assembled, most cordially unite in inviting them to pass through Frankfort on their way home from Washington, and participate in the hospitalities of the people of Franklin, in a public dinner to be prepared for the occasion; and that Messrs. J. Dudley, S. Payne, J. Buford, B. Luckett, L. Saunders, Jr., D. Crockett, E. Richmond, Wm. French, J. Lewis, J. M. Hewitt, J. McKee, L. J. Sharpe, R. C. McKee, J. B. Russell, B. Dougherty and I. Wingate, be a committee of invitation and arrangement for the occasion.

The meeting was thereupon in succession addressed by Messrs. Willis, and Depew.

On motion of Dr. Hawkins, Resolved, That the firm and unwavering course of Col. W. T. Willis, his unflinching adherence to the principles of democracy and his able and zealous advocacy of those principles entitle him to the confidence of the democrats of Kentucky.

Col. Monroe then moved and supported by a brief speech the following resolution, Resolved, That the firm and undeviating democratic course of Thomas H. Benton, in support of the administration of Andrew Jackson and more particularly his course on the expunging resolutions, and the restitution of the constitutional currency entitle him to the high esteem and unbounded confidence of the democratic party of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Knott, Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the conduct of those members of Congress, who have been concerned in the presentation of unmeaning, useless and dangerous petitions, on the subject of slavery, and especially the conduct of John Q. Adams, who, in the opinion of this meeting, offered a direct insult to the feelings of a Congress, composed of freemen, by his attempt to present a petition signed by slaves, deserves the unqualified censure of every citizen who either boasts of freedom or prizes its blessings.

All of which resolutions were unanimously adopted. The greatest good feeling and most joyful emotions prevailed throughout the assembly.

The meeting then adjourned.  
JEPHIA DUDLEY, President.  
VICTOR MONROE, Secretary.

TOW LINEN & CO.  
5000 YARDS TOW LINEN; 3000 YARDS BEEFAPS; For sale on reasonable terms, by  
HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.  
Lex, Feb. 18, 1837—8-4f

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.  
THE undersigned having been appointed by the Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington, inspector of Weights and Measures for the City, hereby gives notice that he is prepared to adjust either, when called upon, at the Grocery and Plank yard of Layton & Headington, on short street, near the Jail.

N. HEADINGTON.

Feb. 12 1837—8-3f

NEW YEAR.  
As it often happens, that men in business wish to open new sets of Books about the first of January, such are informed, that D. BRADY has at his Auction and Commission Store, Main street, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 quire DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS. Also, a few half and quarter boxes prime SPANISH SEGARS, which can be had cheap, if applied for immediately.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1836—75-f

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.  
Lexington, January 11, 1836.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of \$5 on each Share of the Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on the 15th day of May next, and delinquent Stockholders are notified, that if the Instalments previously required, be not paid, with the interest due thereon, by the 15th day of May next, then the Directors will proceed to forfeit such Stock as directed in the 24th Section of the Charter of the Bank; and that hereafter no Dividend of the profits of this Bank will be paid to any Stockholder, who may be in arrears for Instalments.

JNO TILFORD, Pres't.

## PROSPECTUS OF STORIES FROM REAL LIFE.

THE entire and decided approbation with which the little volume termed "Three Experiments of Living," (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity, has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a Periodical, that individuals and families, in distant, as well as neighboring regions of the United States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these "three moral and well told stories." The subjects connected with the "means of living," being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical, will be "Stories from Real Life, designed to teach true Independence, and Domestic Economy." Each part, or volume, will contain about 150 pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month. Price 25 cents a Part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address. Payments are required in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the Three Experiments of Living Within the Means;

Living up to the Means;  
Living Beyond the Means.  
Eighth Edition.

"It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people."

"We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society."

"It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is well told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints."

"It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories."

"We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys a lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner."

"If this book should fall into the hands of novel readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told."

"A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married she ought to be."

"Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families, than by presenting them with the Three Experiments."

"The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence."

"It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in living within the means."

Also from the Author of the Young Man's Guide.  
"It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency."

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.  
"I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until it was finished, so deeply interesting was it to me."

S. COLEMAN, Publisher,  
March 2, 1837. 121 Washington St.

## Executors' Sale.

THE undersigned, Executors of SAMUEL GLASS, dec'd, will, upon Thursday, the 16th day of March next, at the late residence of said decedent, in Scott county, about 1 mile north of the Great Crossings, sell, at Public Auction, the Real and Personal Estate of said decedent, consisting of a FARM, containing about

300 ACRES OF LAND.  
Together with the stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Grain, &c. &c.

The above Farm, in point of soil, water, timber, improvement and locality, is inferior to none in Scott county. Amongst the articles of personal estate will be sold a Wagon and Gear; one Cart and Yoke of Oxen, and about FIVE TONS OF HEMP broken out.

The Farm will be sold on the following terms: one-third of the purchase money, cash in hand, the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments. The title will be made and possession given upon the first payment, and a mortgage required upon the land to secure the two last payments.

A note for the first payment, with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Northern Bank of Kentucky, in six weeks, will be received, if it should be any accommodation to the purchaser.

The personal estate will be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums over Ten Dollars; for Ten Dollars and under, cash in hand. Bond with approved security will be required of retail purchasers. The undersigned Hugh M. Glass, living on the premises, will show the lines, boundary, &c. of said farm at any time, to any person desiring to purchase.

SAMUEL GLASS,  
HUGH M. GLASS,  
Feb. 23, 1837.—8-4f. Executors.

## FOR RENT.

THE First and second Stories of that new and splendid Three Story Brick Ware House, 100 by 24 feet, on Water street, fronting the Rail Road office, owned by the Subscriber, and the heirs of Charlton Hunt, dec'd. Terms reasonable, and possession given early in March.

A. O. NEWTON.

February 23, 1837.—8-3f.

## FOR RENT.

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on Water street, opposite the Rail Road Office, the same lately occupied by William Wilgus deceased.

Nov. 7—69-1f C. HUNT.

## EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Maj. Wm. Boon, dec. will present them, duly proven, for payment, and those indebted, are requested to come forward and make payment, as the Executors wish to settle the Estate immediately. The notes and accounts are in the hands of William Boon, Jr., for collection.

JOHN L. MOORE,  
JOSEPH M. MAJOR,  
WM. BOON, Jr.,  
Feb. 23, 1837.—8-1m. Executors.

## NOTICE.

I SHALL attend on the 4th day of March next, at 8 o'clock, a. m. with the processors appointed by the County Court of Fayette and the Surveyor of said county, at the beginning corner of the tract of land on which I now reside, being part of the land owned by William Kise, deceased, for the purpose of processioning and establishing the corners of said tract, and of doing such other acts as may be deemed necessary, according to law. The processioners will adjourn from day to day if necessary, until the business is completed.

WM. KISE.

## NOTICE.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, has removed his office to the large room on Jordan's Row, opposite the Clerk's Office, where he can always be found.

Lexington, Feb. 3, 1837.—6-4f

## Blank warrants

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.











# Kentucky Gazette

## EXTRA.

From the Wheeling Times of March 8.  
INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

By the eastern mail, which did not arrive until eleven o'clock last night, (ten hours behind its time,) we received president Van Buren's inaugural address, and by a little extra exertion are enabled to lay it before our readers this morning.

On the 4th inst. at 12 o'clock, after the preliminary ceremonies usual on such occasions, the president-elect delivered the following address, immediately after which the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS,—The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany my first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them, we recognize the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live.

If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and, whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence the memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the government; did I not repose with unwavering reliance on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause; and above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquility at home and threaten it abroad, yet, in all the attitudes of a great, happy, and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our government quietly, but efficiently performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve, or might endanger the blessings we enjoy.

The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions, and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovereignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all.

Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth, and in actual and prospective resources of power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic institutions, which, unwisely disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller states might entertain of the power of the rest were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly equal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad spread scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwisely control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the people and the states was left unimpaired, their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

The provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing re-

sults, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest individual are still sacredly protected at home; and, while the valor and fortitude of our people have removed far from us the slightest apprehension of foreign power, they have not yet induced us in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even nature, of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard and of faithful adherence to existing compacts has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct.

We have learned by experience a fruitful lesson—that implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

The success that has thus attended our great experiment, is itself, a sufficient cause for gratitude, on account of the happiness it has actually conferred, and the example it has unanswerably given. But to me, my fellow-citizens, looking around to the far distant future, with ardent prayers and confiding hopes, this retrospect presents a ground for still deeper delight. It impresses on our mind a firm belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that if we maintain the principles on which they were established, they are destined to confer their benefits on countless generations to come; and that America will present to every friend of mankind the cheering proof, that a popular government wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength. Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latent and uncontrollable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wise and good; and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on these forebodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every circumstance, they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience during the struggles of the revolution was supposed to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of the government. The cost of two wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to doubt that every burden will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our civil institutions, or guard our honor or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in cases of emergency, has uniformly outrun the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognized the unequalled services of the first President, it was a common sentiment that the great weight of his character could alone bind the discordant materials of our government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death nearly forty years are gone. Party exasperation has been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have been greatly tried; yet our system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion; blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling.

The capacity of the people for self-government, and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of the municipal law, have also been favorably exemplified in the history of the American States. Occasionally, it is true the ardor of the public sentiment, outrunning the regular progress of the judicial tribunal or seeking to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences, however, have been far less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe; and with the diffusion of intelligence it may well be hoped that they will constantly diminish in frequency and violence.—The generous patriotism and sound common sense of the great mass of our fellow-citizens, will assuredly in time produce this result; for as every assumption of illegal power not only wounds the majesty of the law, but furnishes a pretext for abridging the liberties of the people, the latter have the most direct and permanent interest in preserving the great landmarks of social order, and in maintaining, on all occasions, the inviolability of the constitutional and local provisions which they themselves have made.

In a supposed weakness of our institutions for those hostile emergencies, which no country can always avoid, their friends found a fruitful source of apprehension, their enemies of hope. While they foresaw less promptness of action than in governments differently formed, they overlooked the far more important consideration, that with us war could never be the result of individual or irresponsible will, but must be a measure for redress of injuries sustained, voluntarily resorted to by those who were to bear the necessary sacrifice, who would consequently feel an individual interest in the contest, and whose energy would be commensurate with the difficulties to be encountered. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing gave new confidence to our govern-

ment; and amid recent apprehensions of a similar conflict, we saw that the energies of our country would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, and we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations; we may occasionally suffer in the outset for the want of it, but among ourselves, all doubt upon this great point has ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from inviting aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of States; and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alleged causes of danger have long surpassed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent at its ancient than it is at its present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and formed a circle of mutual benefits, too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the federal and state authorities, difficulties nearly unsurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Avoid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed.

Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the federal government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every state has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interests and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister forboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquility of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty or danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of excited passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded, and, standing as I now do before my countrymen, in this high place of honor and of trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least, they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, "I must go into the presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding states; and also with a determination equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists."

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this! We look back on obstacles avoided, and dangers overcome, on expectations more than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured. To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constitution surmount every adverse circumstance, dreaded at the outset as beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers; but true philosophy must teach us that none more threatening than the past can remain to be overcome; and we ought, for we have just reason to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that, if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established, they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our children the rich blessings already derived from them; to make our beloved land, for a thousand generations, that chosen spot where happiness springs from a perfect equality of political rights.

I submitted also to my fellow citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confirmed in by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add that no bill conflicting with these views, can ever receive my constitutional

sanction. These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred;—terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct, has exposed individuals to popular indignation, but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swayed from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body, will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead to overthrow our institutions.

For myself, therefore, I declare that the principle that will govern me in the high duty to which my country calls me, is a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitution, as it was designed by those who framed it. Looking back to it as a sacred instrument carefully and not easily framed; remembering that it was throughout a work of concession and compromise: viewing it as limited to national objects; regarding it as leaving to the people and the states all power not explicitly parted with, I shall endeavor to prescribe, protect, and defend, by anxiously referring to its provision for directing in every action. To matters of domestic concernment which it has intrusted to the Federal Government, and to such as relate to our intercourse with foreign nations, I shall zealously devote myself: beyond those limits I shall never pass.

To enter on this occasion, into a further or more minute exposition of my views on the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obtrusive as it is probably unexpedient. Before the suffrages of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted to them, with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in the dealings of nations as of men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries, regarding them, in their actual state, as social commercial communities and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and, in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which I trust, will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express, with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet long live to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness: beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with hours and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

CHAS. H. HARPER. JAMES F. MOORE.  
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